OPEN BURNING QUIZ

Take the quiz - Which of these household materials can be <u>legally</u> burned in a burn barrel or an open fire on the same property where generated? Check (②) those items that are <u>legal</u> to burn under statewide laws. (Municipal ordinances may be more prohibitive.) Answers on reverse side.

Plastic Milk Jug	Corrugated Cardboard	Urethane Foam Pad
Leaves (dry)	Asphalt Sealant	Plastic Soda Bottles
Treated Lumber	Plastic Food Wrap	Magazines / Catalogues
Newspaper	Plywood	Junk Mail
Insulated Electrical Wire	Plastic Pipe	OSB / Composite Board
Rubber Hose	Food Waste / Garbage	Plastic Weed Barrier
Tire	Wooden Furniture	Water Softener Salt Bag
Tree Branches	Plastic Siding	Paper Plates / Cups
Plastic Garbage Bags	Aluminum Beer Cans	Napkins / Paper Towels
Waste Oil	Pine Needles	Paper Grocery Bags
Asphalt Shingles	Nylon Carpet	Plastic Vapor Barrier
Painted Siding	Polystyrene Plates	Plastic Toys
Clean Dry Firewood	Tar Paper	Old Building
Nylon Upholstery Fabric	Polystyrene Foam Packaging	Untreated Unpainted
		Lumber

Remember:



- All materials emit **pollutants** when burned. Generally, the materials that cause the most toxic emissions are those that are prohibited from burning under state law. Try to avoid burning any waste material.
- If prohibited and allowed materials are **mixed**, they <u>cannot</u> be burned. Any prohibited materials must be removed before the allowed materials are burned.
- Check **local ordinances!** A local municipality may ban the burning of any material even if statewide regulations allow it.
- Check for burning permits. Even if the material is legal to burn, the DNR or the local municipality often requires a burning permit. During periods of high fire hazard, burning may be prohibited.
- Consider other **alternatives**. Even if the material is legal to burn, more environmentally sound alternatives are available.
- This quiz only applies to small quantities of **household** waste being burned on the same property where generated. The regulations do not allow **businesses** to burn the same materials that a household may. If in question, consult the regulations.



OPEN BURNING QUIZ ANSWERS

State law does not prohibit burning small dry quantities of the household materials with a 2 mark, if they are burned on the same property where generated. Local ordinances may be more restrictive; check with your local municipality before burning. (The number listed after the materials below refers to the legal explanations of why the item may or may not be burned.)

	Plastic Milk Jug 1,5		Corrugated Cardboard 5		Urethane Foam Pad 1,2
2	Leaves (dry) 8		Asphalt Sealant 1		Plastic Soda Bottles 1,2
	Treated Lumber 3		Plastic Food Wrap 1		Magazines / Catalogues 5
	Newspaper 5		Plywood 6	2	Waste Mail 7
	Insulated Electrical Wire 1		Plastic Pipe 1		OSB / Composite Board 6
	Rubber Hose 1		Food Waste / Garbage 4		Plastic Weed Barrier 1
	Tires 1		Wooden Furniture 3		Water Softener Salt Bag
2	Tree Branches 8,9		Plastic siding 1		1,2
	Plastic Garbage Bags 1		Aluminum Beer Cans 5	2	Paper Plates / Cups 10
	Waste Oil 4	2	Pine Needles 8	2	Napkins / Paper Towel 10
	Asphalt Shingles 1		Nylon Carpet 1,2	2	Paper Grocery Bags 7
	Painted Siding 3		Polystyrene Plates 1,2		Plastic Vapor Barrier 1
2	Clean Dry Firewood 9		Tar Paper 1		Plastic Toys 1
	Nylon Upholstery Fabric		Polystyrene Foam		Old Building 11
	1,2		Packaging 1,2	2	Untreated Unpainted
					Lumber 9

Explanations & Alternatives:

- 1. All plastic, rubber and asphalt materials are prohibited from open burning under state law.
- 2. This synthetic material is "plastic" and may not be burned.
- 3. Wood that is painted or chemically treated may not be burned under state law.
- 4. These materials are specifically prohibited from open burning under state law.
- 5. These materials must be recycled under state and local recycling laws. They cannot be burned. (It is legal to use a small amount of paper or cardboard material to kindle a fire.)
- 6. These materials contain resins and glues making them unsuitable for burning. They are not "dry unpainted, untreated wood" as referenced and exempted in the law.
- 7. Even though state law allows burning after removing any plastic, many local recycling programs cover these materials. Recycling is a better alternative. If recycling is not an option, proper disposal is better than burning.
- 8. Even though state law allows burning, composting and/or beneficial use of this material is a better alternative.
- 9. Clean dry unpainted untreated wood is legal to burn, but if it isn't going to be beneficially used for heating, consider options other than burning.
- 10. This waste paper material is not recyclable. Proper disposal is a better option than burning. Wet paper or paper mixed with plastic can't be burned.
- 11. Individuals or businesses may not burn a building. The only exception is that a building may be burned only by a fire department for training purposes after notification to DNR and removal of illegal materials.

Additional Information:

- For additional information, contact your DNR service center or log onto the DNR Open Burning Web site: http://dnr.wi.gov/org/caer/ce/ob/.
- Does your municipality have an open burning ordinance? Check with your local clerk or fire chief.
- For additional information on burning permits log onto the DNR Forest Fire Prevention Web site: http://dnr.wi.gov/org/land/forestry/Fire/index.htm.
- The open burning regulations are in ch. NR 429 and s. NR 502.11, Wis. Adm. Code.